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# 我国青藏区细蚤属一新亚种记述

## (蚤目:细蚤科)

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在整理采自四川、青海的蚤类标本中,发现一新亚种,现记述如下:

**栉头细蚤腹凹亚种 *Leptopsylla* (*Pectinoctenus*) *pectiniceps ventrisinulata* 新亚种**

**鉴别特征**　本新亚种与指名亚种 *L.* (*P.*) *pectiniceps pectiniceps* (Wagner, 1893) 的主要区别有:(1)♂可动突后缘的近基2/3段较圆凹,其最宽的位置稍高;(2)抱器不动突较粗(图1);(3)阳茎钩突轮廓较粗而短,端缘倾斜至圆凸(图2);(4)♀第7腹板后缘无大窦,但腹缘有浅凹(图3)。

**形态记述**

头部　额突仅留痕迹远在上方转弯处;亚缘鬃列在额突附近及其背后约有4—6支小形亚刺鬃;颊栉一侧♂共12—15,♀14—15支栉刺,其前沿有1纵列鬃约5支,自上至下逐渐增大;后头鬃♂4—6列(共16—25支),♀6—7列(共20—27)(缘鬃列不计在内);触角第2节有丛鬃,♀还有长鬃;下唇鬚长不达到、达到或稍超前足基节1/2。

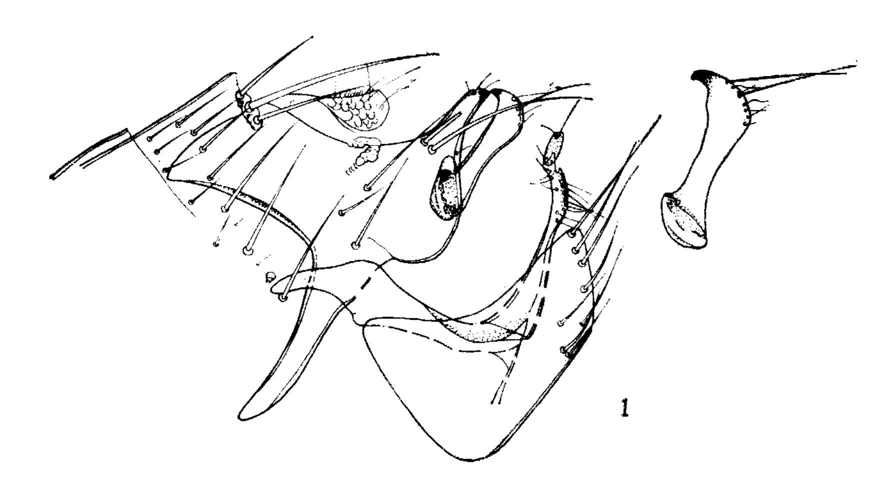



图1　栉头细蚤腹凹亚种 *Leptopsylla pectiniceps ventrisinulata* ssp. nov.
♂ 尾端(正模) terminalia (♂ holotype)

本文于1983年8月收到。
本文经柳支英教授指导,特此致谢。

胸部　前胸栉♂共 28—33，♀共 33—35 支栉刺，背刺与相应的前胸背板约等长，前胸背板 2 列鬃；后胸背板各侧端小刺数♂1—2，♀2 支，后胸后侧片 3—4 列鬃，共 7—10 支鬃；前、中、后足胫节后缘鬃呈梳状，但上中下各有 1 长鬃；后足胫节外侧 1 列鬃 9—12 支鬃，后足第 II 跗节长端鬃近、达或超第 III 跗节之半。

腹部　第 1—6 背板各侧端小刺数♂为 1—2，2，1—2，1—2，0—1，0，♀为 2，2，1—2，1—2，0—1，0；第 2—7 背板各侧气门下有 1 支鬃；中间腹板鬃数♂2—3，♀3—4 支；

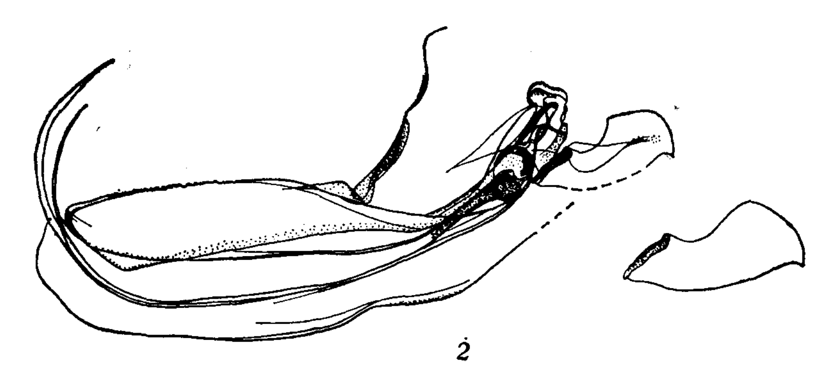


图 2　栉头细蚤腹凹亚种 *Leptopsylla pectiniceps ventrisinulata* ssp. nov. 阳茎端及钩突变异(正、副模) aedeagus and crochet variation (♂ holotype and paratype).

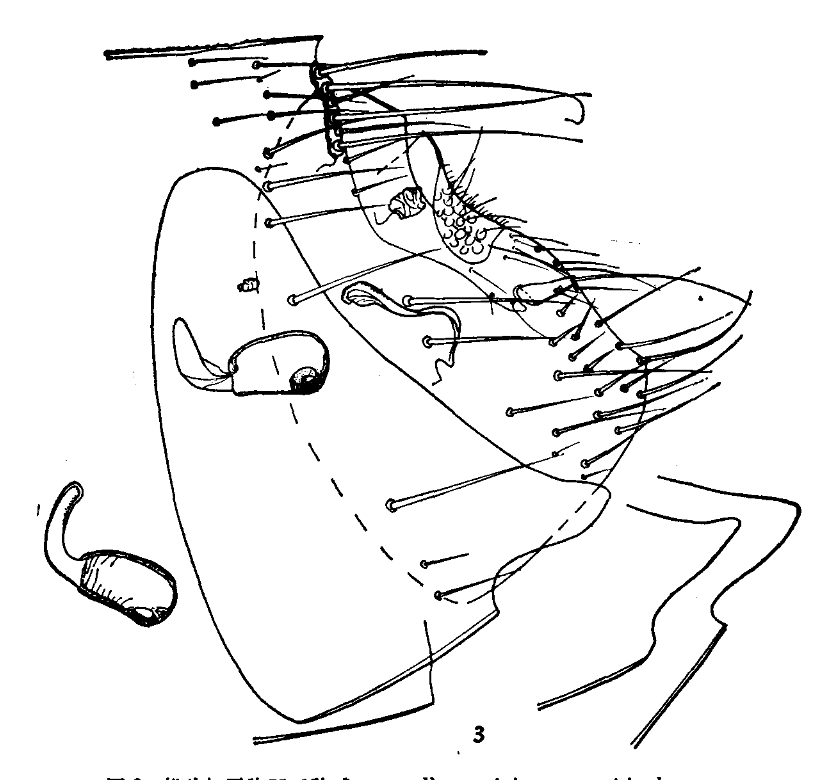


图 3　栉头细蚤腹凹亚种 *Leptopsylla pectiniceps ventrisinulata* ssp. nov. ♀尾端及第 7 腹板变异(配模、副模)♀ terminalia and variations of St. VII (♀ allotype and paratype)

臀前鬃数♂3支(中位者长),♀5—6支,往往短长相间。

变形腹节 ♂第8背板和第8腹板形状和鬃列见图1;抱器可动突与不动突末端骨化而色深;可动突最宽位置似较指名亚种稍高;阳茎钩突形状见图2。♀第7腹板后缘及腹缘形状见图3,1列侧鬃3—5支鬃;肛锥基本上筒锥形,长为基宽的2—3倍余;受精囊袋形,尾长等于或稍长于头,余见图3。

模式标本记录 正模♂,体长2.1毫米,配模♀,2.4毫米,副模3♂♂体长1.5—2.2毫米,3♀♀体长2.3—2.8毫米,于1960年7—9月采自四川省若儿盖县铁布,宿主为林姬鼠 *Apodemus sylvaticus*; 另1♀副模于1981年8月采自青海贵德县的鼢鼠 *Myospalax sp*; 再一批副模35♂♂,75♀♀由吴文贞于1983年7月采自青海省互助县加定公社扎龙沟的大林姬鼠 *Apodemus speciosus*、长尾仓鼠 *Cricetulus longicaudatus*、间颅鼠兔 *Ochotona cansa* 和松田鼠 *Pitymys irene*。正、配模和1对副模保存于四川省卫生防疫站;副模3♂♂、4♀♀保存于军事医学科学院;副模32♂♂71♀♀保存于青海省地方病防治研究所。

# DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SUBSPECIES OF *LEPTOPSYLLA* FROM QINGHAI-XIZANG DISTRICT OF CHINA (SIPHONAPTERA: LEPTOPSYLLIDAE)

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***Leptopsylla* (*Pectinoctenus*) *pectiniceps ventrisinulata* subsp. nov.**

The new subspecies is allied to the nominated subspecies of *Leptopsyllusern (Pectinoctenus) pectiniceps* (Wagner, 1893) which is widely distributed in northeast China (Northeast, Inner Mongolia) Mongolia and USSR (Trans-Bakaylia, Cis-Amur etc.) and is readily separable by the characters stated below.

Diagnosis. In male, posterior margin of movable process distinctly concave and fixed process of clasper much wider (fig. 1); outline of crochet shorter and broader, with apical margin slanting and convex (fig. 2). In female. sternite VII without the big sinus on lower part of posterior margin as present in the nominated subspecies, but ventral margin with a distinct emargination (hence the name of the new subspecies) (fig. 3).

Type data. Holotype ♂ measuring 2.1 mm long, allotype ♀ 2.4 mm. long, 3 pairs of paratypes taken in July-September, 1960 ex *Apodemus sylvaticus* from Tiebu, Zoige County in middle north of Sichuan Province; a single ♀ paratype taken in August, 1981 ex *Myospalax sp.* from Guide County, southeast of Qinghai Lake; a third batch of 2 pairs of paratypes taken in July, 1983 ex *Apodemus speciosus, Cricetulus longicaudatus* and *Ochotona cansa* from Huzhu Tu Autonomous County, east of Qinghai Lake, Qinghai Province. Holotype, allotype and a pair of paratypes are deposited in the Health & Antiepidemic Station of Sichuan Province; 3♂♂ & 4♀♀ paratypes in the Insect Collection of the Institute of Microbiology & Epidemiology, Academy of Military Medical Sciences and 32♂♂ &71♀♀ paratypes in the Research Institute of Endemic Disease Control of Qinghai Province.